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SELA Leader Urges Regional Integration

FL1407213788 Bridgetown CANA in English 2013 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 14, CANA—Latin America and the Caribbean need to pursue the question of regional integration as a political project and as one of four measures in dealing with the economic problems of the area, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, Carlos Perez del Castillo, said here Thursday.

Regional integration, he told a public lecture, is no longer an option for the region and is becoming more and more an economic necessity. Del Castillo, now on a visit in response to an invitation from Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, argued that regional integration has never been considered in Latin America and the Caribbean as the central element of the area's development strategy.

He stressed, however, that is the region is to deal effectively with its economic and social problems it must include regional integration as a central axis of any development plan. [sentence as received] In this regard, the doors must be opened to the private sector and to the academics as well so that they could be involved and could participate in the process, the permanent secretary told the gathering at the Pegasus Hotel.

He contended that while over the years there have been a number of sub-regional bodies pursuing integration policies, there is a certain disillusion over the performance of these groupings which have not yielded the results expected of them.

The SELA permanent secretary, who took up his appointment last October, also suggested that the region should organise to give itself new bargaining power, develop a joint approach and outlook to cooperation within the area and regional coordination in dealing with agencies from outside the region and shape a truly Latin American system.

Dealing with the question of the region's debt which he said has increased from 32 billion U.S. dollars in 1982 to 410 billion U.S. dollars in 1987, he contended that in many cases the debt is unpayable and a solution that was not purely financial would have to be found. And, in reviewing the current global economic situation in which Latin America and the Caribbean now operate and will be required to operate in the short and medium terms, Del Castillo said the picture in front of us is not a very optimistic one.

He said that with economic growth in the major industrialised countries projected at a mere two to three percent during the next few years and with these countries policies being aimed at controlling inflation, Latin America and the Caribbean could hardly expect the reactivation of world trade in the short term to an extent that would permit them to earn foreign exchange at a level sufficient to finance their economic recovery. Our region has to realise that we will continue to experience net transfer of resources to the developed and industrialised world, he said while noting that between 1982 and 1987 the net transfer of resources from the region was 150 billion U.S. dollars. In the last six years, we exported capital of the magnitude of two Marshall plans and the amount continues to increase, Del Castillo told the gathering.

He also noted that the region continues to suffer from unfair trading practices—including protectionism by some industrialised countries—and that this has resulted in many of the area's exports to what were considered traditional markets being displaced.

In addition, there is little hope of any substantial increase in commodity prices, the SELA chief said.

He asserted that the comparative advantage which regional economies once felt they could rely on is being affected negatively and they now need not only to correct their structural weaknesses but also to modernise their production processes. If we are not able to absorb the modern technology and to modernise we in Latin America and the Caribbean will find ourselves in a much worse position, Castillo stressed.

Castillo arrived here from Suriname Tuesday night and has so far met with President Desmond Hoyte, senior ministers of the government and Caribbean Community Secretary General Roderick Rainford.

His lecture Thursday focused on the role of SELA in the Latin America and Caribbean approach to global problems. Before leaving Friday, he will host a press conference.

Cuba

Further Assessment of Quadripartite Talks

Chester Crocker Cited

FL1407181488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker has said that Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States implemented a number of principles for an agreement which will resolve the problems of southwestern Africa. Angolan-Cuban, South African, and U.S. delegations held the third round of talks on the region at Governor's Island in New York.

Crocker characterized the negotiations as constructive and non-controversial. The U.S. official said the understanding reached is based on the goodwill of all the participants who arrived at the negotiating table with fresh ideas. Crocker admitted that matters still need to solved.

He asserted that this is not the time to discuss the withdrawal of troops from Angola and added that if contacts continue in an adequate atmosphere, the Cuban contingent will leave Angola, Pretoria forces will return within their borders, and the United Nations will verify the process and take care of Namibia.

Spokesman: Talks 'Positive'

FL1407212988 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2110 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Cuba today called positive the results achieved at the talks in New York in search of a peaceful solution to the situation in southwest Africa.

During a press conference at the Cuban mission at the United Nations, the spokesman for the Cuban delegation at the quadripartite talks, Alcibiades Hidalgo, said that these results demonstrate the willingness of the parties involved in the problem to realistically attain a peaceful solution to the conflict in that region.

Further on Visit by USSR's Akhromeyev

Tours FAR School

FL1407142988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and FAR minister, accompanied Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, who visited the FAR Academy Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo Order.

The distinguished visitor highlighted the friendship ties between our peoples and armed forces. He also presented a commander's dagger (puñal de mando), which is a combat symbol of the ground troops, while he received a replica of the campaign portfolio of General Maximo Gomez.

As a continuation of his official visit to Cuba, the Soviet marshal, accompanied by Raul, toured the Jose Luis Tasende National School for Drill Sergeants where they observed a demonstration by its students.

Visits Central Army Units

FL1507010688 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 88

[...] Marshal Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, today visited large mechanized infantry and rapid response tank units belonging to the Central Army in Matanzas. He was accompanied by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR and second secretary of the PCC Central Committee. The distinguished guest is heading a high-ranking military delegation. He was warmly welcomed by the troops during his tour.

Cambodia's Heng Samrin To Pay Official Visit

FL1307124988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will arrive soon in our country on an official and friendly visit in response to an invitation extended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

ANPP Official Receives Brazilian Delegation

FL1307184588 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] A delegation from the National Constituent Assembly of Brazil was received a few moments ago by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba [ANPP]. The Brazilian delegation is headed by Mr (Aziz Canuto), deputy of the National Constituent Assembly of Brazil, and it also includes five representatives from that supreme organ of the government.

The Brazilian delegation will be in Cuba for 5 days and will participate in an extensive schedule of activities. The schedule includes meetings and visits to the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Havana.

Factory Director on Toothpaste Problem
FL1307204088 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 88

[Interview with Suchel Director Jose Garcia Diaz at the Union of Enterprises of the Suchel toiletries factory in Havana City by mobile unit correspondent Felix Fernando Garrido for the "Exclusivo" program hosted by Daniel Torres—live]

[Text] [Garcia] Good evening Garrido, Daniel, and all the friends of the "Exclusivo" program.

[Torres] Good evening, Comrade Garcia.

[Garrido] Well, Garcia, the need to ration toothpaste after three decades of stable production has really caused comment among our people. This problem was discussed at the 7 and 8 [July] enterprises meeting. The commander in chief expressed great interest in the [words indistinct] with the purpose of finding the solution to this problem. What is being done to reestablish the normal production of toothpaste?

[Garcia] First of all, I must tell you again what we have been explaining these past days. The causes for the toothpaste problem in the last few months, and last year, were due to the explosion at the [word indistinct] factory, which is one of the raw materials used to make the aluminum tubes. This caused a shortage of aluminum tubes in 1987. At the beginning of this year, there were also other problems. Already this year, there has been a problem in obtaining some of the raw materials for toothpaste. These are raw materials that, as we have already explained, are from the capitalist area. This, along with last year's problems, caused some unfulfillment of plans during the first quarter of this year. This led to the shortage of toothpaste. Therefore, the corresponding organizations determined the norms to avoid greater difficulties.

[Garrido] I think, Garcia, that this problem of the raw materials and other difficulties was not possible to foresee.

[Garcia] We had actually foreseen in the plan the difficulties we had with the raw materials. We had also foreseen what we have been explaining these days, at various levels—the situation with regard to the purchase of the raw materials and the acquisition of this raw material in the capitalist market because of the foreign currency problem we have had in the country. These raw materials are produced by certain enterprises with which we have had problems. They had offered the corresponding credit to obtain the raw materials but that was later resolved [as heard]. The raw materials have now arrived and we have resumed production. In May and June the plan was overfulfilled. We are now ready for July and August. Although those are vacation months, the two factories that produce toothpaste.... [changes thought] It has been discussed with the workers that during the month of July, during the whole vacation, the Matanzas enterprise will be working to recover the toothpaste production level. And for the month of August, which was the vacation time for the Havana City enterprise, the workers have already taken the first step and will work so production continues uninterruptedly in July and August.

[Garrido] So, when do you expect toothpaste production to be back to normal?

[Garcia] We have been working on this matter, and I can tell you that gradually between August and September the production will be normalized. Therefore, we will very carefully study ways in which to partially and gradually distribute that product so that there is stability in the market, and above all, so that there is trust by the consumers in the market. This will also be accompanied by the production of a liquid toothpaste which we already began producing in the latter part of July. We will begin selling it this week; we are just beginning.

[Torres] Excuse me, Garrido. Garcia, I have five calls from listeners who all have the same question. They have called 32 38 18, the Exclusivo de Rebelde central phone number. They all have the same question. Of course, I know that Suchel is a production enterprise and that the Ministry of Domestic Trade distributes. But everyone asks me if the Suchel workers will be able to lift the rationing of toothpaste during this half of the year.

[Garcia] As I was saying, the answer of our workers during this half of the year, specifically in this month of July, is to work in the Jovellanos factory which was on vacation, and we are going to work on production here in Havana. We have to restore this a little at a time so that by the end of September, or, as I was saying earlier, between August and September, we have restored the production plan. At the same time, some imported toothpaste is to arrive between the months of July and August which will allow us to have the necessary (?backup). In this way, the distributing organizations can carry out this policy of trust in the market. It will also avoid giving a false impression of the [word indistinct] that could later harm the effort being made with regard to the production and import of the product.

[Garrido] Garcia, figures were mentioned at the enterprises meeting. Translated into figures, what does this mean?

[Garcia] Our production plan for this year is 5,600 tons. We were behind by 400 tons. We think that the delay will have been recovered by the end of August or the first week of September. The commander in chief suggested an analysis concerning the possibilities for preparing the industry, not only ours, but all the other four entities that deal with production of toothpaste. This would mean to prepare the capacities so that at a given time, imports are not affected. In other words, to have that capacity available in the country and be able to (?handle) the production. Yesterday, we finished the work among the SIME [Ministry of the Steelworking Industry] comrades and the aluminum tube producer (?who is) from our

ministry, the comrades of the plastics industries who make the caps, and us, making the corresponding proposals as suggested by our commander in chief. We think this week we will arrive at the decisions that will permit us to prepare for the remainder of the year. It will also prepare us for the coming year in such a way that, from the point of view of production, we can give a greater response than the current one, which is about (5,000) tons. We are preparing ourselves to produce the 7,500 tons he directed us to produce.

[Garrido] Garcia, do you think that the quality of the current toothpaste can be improved, and how?

[Garcia] Generally, as the population knows, we have several varieties of toothpaste. We produce Perla in Havana City, and Alba in Jobellanos, which is what they call the popular toothpaste. We also produce the Dentex [words indistinct] smile which just came out this year. We also make children's toothpaste of the best quality. Because of the same difficulties that I was explaining before, during these past 2 years we have been developing and looking for solutions that will not hinder or delay us. We have been getting away from the use of some raw materials that have really harmed quality. In the proposal I spoke to you about on the preparation of capacities, there is also a corresponding proposal to guarantee stable quality in toothpaste. As you know, this is also part of what our commander in chief called for us to do.

[Garrido] Well, finally I would like to ask you another question, if Daniel says we have time. This is for the "Exclusivo" of Rebelde. We are not only interested in the subject of toothpaste. We would also like to know if you have some information of interest and exclusively for the population which each time demands quality and variety in products from the soap and perfume enterprise.

[Torres] Garcia and Garrido, before you turn away from the subject of toothpaste, I have an enormous number of calls from the four lines we have here.

[Garrido] It's raining here.

[Torres] It's raining right now?

[Garrido] Yes.

[Torres] Well, I could answer what they want to know. There is a comrade who asks me if the rationing was imposed by Suchel or the Ministry of Domestic Trade. Obviously, it is not Suchel that imposes rationing of any kind; its business is to produce. If I am wrong, please have Garcia answer me.

[Garcia] That is correct. The matter of distribution is the responsibility of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and its branches. They are the ones who decide if rationing must be imposed, how it will be imposed, etc based on the levels of production that we guarantee them and with the quantity of imports that they have.

[Torres] The other question, Garcia, deals with compact powder. Better yet, I will let you talk to the comrade who is on the phone. Her name is Aida Prieto. Do you hear me, Aida?

[Prieto] Yes, I am listening, Comrade Daniel. Good afternoon.

[Torres] Good afternoon. Go ahead and talk directly to the Suchel director. Ask him yourself.

[Prieto] Thank you very much. Comrade Garcia, I would like to ask you a question with regard to compact powder. What are the possibilities for the compact powder refills to be put back on the market? This product has been out for more than a year.

[Garcia] This matter of the raw materials and materials for containers cannot be ignored. In other words, it's not only a matter of the toothpaste. In our industry, we are still at a certain level of dependency on foreign currency for the purchase of some containers. As you say, there has been a certain shortage of some of these products caused by the [word indistinct] shortage and [words indistinct] the problem of foreign currency. What are we doing about this? We are preparing ourselves, along with the plastics industry, with the project we started at the beginning of this year. This project is also supported by the CEATM [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] as a measure for substituting imports to develop the material basis which will permit the plastics industry to produce those containers in Cuba. Some things have already been tested, and from the point of view of possibilities, we have had results. We think we will be able to carry this out at an industrial level no earlier than 1989, and this will respond to our needs for foundation and other types of makeup. We are not only having problems with the facial powder, but other products are also being affected by this factor of the containers.

[Prieto] Well, thank you very much, Comrade Garcia.

[Garcia] No, I thank you.

[Torres] Well, Garrido, if you have something else, go ahead.

[Garrido] It seems that the question from our listener constituted an exclusive for "Exclusivo", a report on the refills for compact powder. I think Garcia may have something important to add.

[Garcia] When Garrido asked me if I had something exclusive for "Exclusivo" I was going to refer to the project we are working on for the development of containers which maybe we can expand upon in the next program. Maybe we can even do a program with the comrades of the plastic industry so that the population really knows the things that are being done which could have a [word indistinct] perspective.

[Torres] I have another call from an Ernestina Gomez. She would like to know exactly when the problem of the compact powder will be solved.

[Garcia] No earlier than 1989. For 1989 and 1990, we are working on various strategies for the whole line of cosmetics, because we cannot look only at the problem of the facial powder. One of the most important strategies on which we are working is this particular one. It's purpose is to ensure sufficient production of cosmetics, foundation, facial powders, and cream for the population.

[Garrido] Daniel, when I arrived here at the union of enterprises, I saw a mural with many banners painted on it and a series of documents that record the work of the young innovative and (?rationing) workers. I ask you directly, Garcia, to what extent have these comrades taken part in the solution of these problems?

[Garcia] The innovators work with a coordination program of our research and development directorate, and we give them ample participation. For many years now, the technicians, engineers, professionals, and mechanics have been working on finding a series of solutions, and we have found many. We still depend on the capitalist area for raw materials, but this has been reduced because of research. We are able to use raw materials from socialist areas and domestic raw materials. This daily work has been very closely linked to the work of the youths, party, and union with our research areas to coordinate all efforts and be able to put an end to the problems which we face today in our country.

[Garrido] Well, thank you, Garcia and thank you, Daniel. This has been a live report of "Exclusivo of Rebelde," an outstanding newscast.

Penalties for Food Price Violations Stiffened
FL1207171988 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 88

[Excerpt] There are regulations established by the Domestic Trade Ministry and the State Committee of Prices that specify when the price of a product should be reduced taking into account its quality and possible deterioration, as well as the length of time it's been on sale to the public.

Nevertheless, these resolutions are not always observed in the restaurants, supermarkets, and produce markets. A decree will go into effect shortly to fine those clerks and managers who do not comply with the established regulations. When the deceit is repeated with the intent of personal gain, the action will be punishable as a crime.

[Begin recording] [Prosecutor Orlando Llanes] In the modifications of our penal code, the penalty for this crime has been increased from 1 to 3 years in jail or a fine of 300 to 1,000 quotas [as heard], or both. This has been legislated and approved by our top legislative organ on the basis of the fact that this crime is of considerable detriment to our population. That is why sanctions have been made more severe. This, of course, applies in cases where the offense is repeated and the profit motive is established. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Insurance Compensation for Agriculture Planned
FL1407154888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] In 1987, the National State Insurance enterprise paid 18 million pesos to the country's peasant and cooperative sector mainly because of crop losses caused by bad weather. Pinar del Rio Province received the most during the period. Some 10 million pesos had to be compensated because of losses in the tobacco crop which was damaged by heavy rains at the end and beginning of the year. Las Tunas, with 32 sugarcane livestock-agricultural cooperatives, will receive 231,500 pesos from insurance this year of the over 600,000 planned because rain has decreased yields in the fields.

The country received 13 million pesos last year. Payments for losses went to livestock-agricultural products such as coffee, cacao, tobacco, and sugarcane, in addition to livestock-agricultural property.

Labor Accidents Up in Matanzas Health Sector
FL1407203488 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1911 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Report by correspondent Jose Miguel Solis]

[Text] In 19 health centers in Matanzas, Colon, and Cardenas municipalities, 737 labor safety and health violations were detected. The inspection group of the State Committee for Labor in Matanzas Province reported that these results were primarily due to subjective factors and he said the increase of injuries in the health sector is alarming.

The work units received a negative mark because their administrations did not enforce the regulations to prevent accidents and because the workers lacked sufficient skills to prevent them.

The Matanzas provincial health administration should apply disciplinary, safety, and health measures at the work centers.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Regional Rights Group on Haitian's Murder
FL1407160488 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 13, CANA—Caribbean Rights, the regional body grouping seven national human rights organisations within the Caribbean community and Puerto Rico, has cabled Haiti's military ruler

Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy, expressing "shock and outrage" over the murder of the Haitian human rights activist, Lafontant Joseph.

Joseph, a 54-year-old lawyer, was the director of the Centre for Education for Human Rights, founded in 1986, and also a former member of the league of human rights in Haiti.

Caribbean Rights, which has been in contact with human rights activists in Haiti, including the Ecumenical Centre for Human Rights, an affiliate of Caribbean Rights, has copied its cable to Namphy to the current chairman of Caricom, Prime Minister Vere Bird of Antigua and Barbuda. In its cable, also copied to the international human rights organisation, Amnesty International, the Barbados-based liaison office of Caribbean Rights called for urgent "legal action against those responsible for this act of political assassination". Caribbean rights further stated that Joseph's murder "casts serious doubts on your (Namphy's) pledge to ensure democratic climate, and leaves our other human rights colleagues in Haiti fully exposed to those without any respect for the rule of law."

The regional human rights network reaffirmed its "solidarity with the Haitian people" in the cable to Namphy.

Dominican Republic

Workers Join Government Agronomists in Strike

FL1407122088 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Government agronomists in the Dominican Republic were joined by other workers in their strike yesterday. They are calling for higher wages and protesting the economic policies of President Joaquin Balaguer. The workers are demanding that Mr Balaguer's government raise the minimum salary and increase agricultural spending. A retail merchants' association official said his group would escalate strikes starting today to force Mr Balaguer to lower prices for basic foods.

Haiti

Reaction to Murder of Lafontant Joseph

Justice Ministry

FL1407212588 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Excerpts] The Justice Ministry has condemned the murder of lawyer Lafontant Joseph. In a press release, the ministry says that it has learned of the tragic murder of Mr Lafontant Joseph on the night of 10 July, on the road to the international airport in the Delmas section of Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted]

At a moment when the military government headed by General Henri Namphy is making an all-out effort to preserve and strengthen the acquisitions of 7 February 1986; at a time when (?it) is encouraging the creation, establishment, and increase of socio-political organizations so that respect for human rights and civil liberties in Haiti can be guaranteed, the murder of Mr Joseph constitutes a hard blow to the democratic process that the executive has set in action. Thus, the Ministry of Justice strongly condemns the perpetrators of this crime, who are being sought and who will be prosecuted in conformity with the law.

The ministry presents its condolences to the Center for the Promot of Human Rights, to the personnel of College Eliott Pierre, and to all the members of the bereaved family—particularly Mr Joseph's widow and children—who have suffered this great blow. [passage omitted]

[Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French at 1600 GMT on 14 July reports that "the Haitian Government has promised to conduct a diligent investigation to cast some light on the circumstances."]

Rights Groups, Manigat

FL1307215888 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Excerpts] The murder of Mr Lafontant Joseph, an important lawyer and a defender of human rights, continues to give rise to anger, indignation, and pain among political and union circles and the entire Haitian community, both in Haiti and abroad.

Most of the sectors who have thus far reacted highlight the shameful, evil nature of this murder, which they say is new proof furnished by the tiny minority that is the enemy of justice, democracy, and human rights and that wants to, employing all means, continue pillaging, maintaining the vast majority of Haitian people in slavery. [passage omitted]

Press releases expressing indignation and shock from diverse sectors in Haiti have been pouring in since the day of Mr Joseph's murder.

Konakom [National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements] declares that Mr Joseph's death is a great loss to all organizations struggling to obtain some relief for the little people of Haiti from the forces of death that have been oppressing them for such a long time. [passage omitted]

Mr Joseph was a candidate in the 29 November elections, under the Konakom banner within the National Concerted Action Front.

Konakom says: Mr Joseph's death is a hard blow to us. However, instead of being discouraged—as the enemies of the people, democracy, and the Constitution of 1987 would like us to feel—this incident gives us greater strength, stamina, and determination to continue the struggle at the side of the people, to continue fighting alongside the Haitian people.

Konakom asks all its members, patriots, and institutions that want democracy in Haiti to continue organizing, before it is too late, so that the winds of freedom may blow still harder over this land of our ancestors, as Mr Joseph (?foresaw). [passage omitted]

Lawyer Moyse Senatus has declared that instead of discouraging professionals, intellectuals, political militants, and democrats of all social classes responsible before history for the future of Haiti, Joseph's murder gives them greater strength to (?continue) and encourages all spectators and all those who are indifferent to make a committment to the battle for change, to struggle to effect a change in Haiti that will allow everyone to organize normally.

Yesterday, at the Chadel [Centre Haitien de Defense des Libertes Publiques, Center for the Defense of Public Freedoms], several human rights organizations met and issued a joint communique condemning what they termed the shameful murder of Mr Joseph on the night of 10 July. Lawyer Jean-Jacques Honorat will tell us what was in the joint communique.

[Begin Honorat recording] [Passage omitted] We remind everyone that this murder transcends Lafontant Joseph himself as a person, and his family. It is a blow to both the national human rights community and to Haitian society in general, as well as the international community. It is a blow because we don't think it is an individual, a personal quarrel someone had with Joseph. The murder is a message to society from the assassins, which says: Beware. Here's what can happen to you if you don't shut up, if you don't stop naming names, if you don't stop talking about human rights. [passage omitted]

We would also like for the Haitian people to use Joseph's funeral to show their indignation over the wave of assassinations that have been occurring throughout Haiti for the past 2 years, crimes which no authorities have ever seriously investigated. There has never even been a proper investigation, much less any punishment of criminals. We would like for all of society to show its severe disapproval of these acts of banditry that are taking place before everyone's eyes and no Haitian authority is able to stop them. It looks as if these crimes are being committed by people who are above all authority, who are so powerful that they are above any authority in Haiti, above any action by any Haitian authorities. It appears that no constituted authority is able to stop this crime wave. [passage omitted] [end recording]

A declaration from the Committee for Democratic Accord [Comite D'Entente Democratique—CED] says: the mysterious circumstances and shameful, unwholesome motivation connected with an operation such as the murder of Mr Lafontant Joseph has led to a state of shock and to much wondering among all those who, like Mr Joseph, have devoted their lives and given much of themselves to the sacred, difficult, dangerous struggle to obtain respect for human rights and to unreservedly defend the democracy that the Haitian people have shown, after 7 February 1986, that they so greatly desire. [passage omitted]

This brutal murder constitutes a formal warning to the CED and to everyone else who would like democracy and justice in Haiti. It is a warning that one should not forget. It has a lot of meaning and people should never forget it.

Elsewhere in its statement, the CED invites all democratic forces in Haiti to declare a state of emergency and mobilize the people actively against all those who are sowing sorrow and death in Haiti.

Already, says the CED, the funeral of this great fighter—who devoted the best years of his life to being a founding member and the secretary general of the Haitian Human Rights League both before and after 7 February 1986—will be characterized by the participation of the entire nation and many foreign delegations. This is a national funeral. The people are mobilized. Popular organizations and all democrats connected with the CED must pay a last tribute to the memory and courage of this man, who struggled all his life for the respect of human rights in Haiti.

Former Haitian President Leslie Manigat, who was overthrown by a military coup d'etat last 20 June, said yesterday in (Sergipant-Pontoise-Valdoise), a section of Paris: Mr Namphy wants to reinstate the Duvalierists.

Mr Manigat spoke to the approximately 1,000 Haitians who have taken refuge in (Valdoise). Manigat said: Contrary to what he claims, Mr Namphy does not want elections. The Army is in power and the Army will not hesitate to physically eliminate anyone who (?opposes the government). [passage omitted]

Mr Manigat added: Mr Lafontant Joseph's murder constitutes proof that the government is a bloodthirsty dictatorship.

After an approximately 10-day tour of Europe, Manigat is to leave France tomorrow, Thursday, for Santo Domingo, where he has been granted political asylum. [passage omitted]

The PUCH, Unified Party of Haitian Communists, has stated that the crime is a low act, not in keeping with the Haitian desire to live in peace in Haiti. The PUCH condemns the assassination and deplores Mr Joseph's demise. In order to throw light on the matter of citizens' security, PUCH asks the competent Haitian authorities to quickly open an investigation to identify the perpetrators so that the law can do its job.

For its part, the Mobile Institute for Democratic Instruction [Institut Mobile d'Education Democratique—IMED] says that what makes this crime even uglier is

that throughout his life, Mr Joseph proved himself to be a man struggling to establish dialogue and a man who was against any form of violence. [passage omitted]

IMED says Mr Joseph's murder will strengthen the determination of all Haitians to work for a society which fully recognizes the value of the individual and which respects basic freedoms. In conclusion, IMED says an end to these vile practices, which are sullying Haiti's image, is long overdue.

The MDN [Mobilization for National Development] condemns what it calls a barbarous, hateful, revolting act, which has just rendered the social and political climate in Haiti even more somber. The MDN says it hopes the Justice Department apparatus will not be long in casting light on this murder and also will open the way to the penal sanctions that may be necessary. [passage omitted]

The Haitian Human Rights League has also reacted. [passage omitted] The league says that this is an occasion for the league to invite all sectors in Haiti that desire justice and change to get together and coordinate their forces on the eve of 7 February 1986 [as heard] to prevent anyone from destroying democracy in Haiti.

Political Groups

FL1407223388 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Excerpts] The Modelh/PRDH [Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Haiti/Democratic Revolutionary Party of Haiti] has issued a press release on the murder of Mr Lafontant Joseph.

The note says: The Modelh/PRDH's reaction to this barbarous act is all the more painful because this act reminds us of the monstrous crime perpetrated 11 months ago against Modelh/PRDH leader Louis Eugene Athis and his valiant companions Oscar Dongervil and Francois Jean, who fell at his side in the struggle for the triumph of justice and democracy in Haiti. [passage omitted]

The entire nation and the international circles that are following the evolution of respect for human rights in Haiti expect the public authorities to take exemplary measures to prosecute the criminal perpetrators, the Modelh/PRDH concludes.

The Civilian Society Initiative Group for the Defense of the Constitution [Groupe d'Initiative de la Societe Civile pour la Defense de la Constitution] declares in a press release that the death of Mr Lafontant Joseph is only one link in the chain of threats that have been proferred against many activists. The probable motive and presumed perpetrators of such a murder, which reminds one of the murders of Athis and Volel, cannot fail to worry people; Mr Joseph's murder should cause us to immediately open a dialogue among the members of the civilian society—prudently, yes, but also with the conviction that things simply must change, the society states.

The CNEH, which is the National Confederation of Haitian Instructors, says that Mr Joseph's death is an incalculable loss for Haitian education, in a country already so poor in human resources. With a heavy heart, the CNEH appeals for an end to these unpunished crimes that bring mourning to families and sully our image as a proud people. [passage omitted]

Clemard Joseph Charles' political party, the ARH [Alliance for the Rebirth of Haiti], has also spoken out on the murder, expressing the hope that the perpetrator or perpetrators of this crime will be quickly found and brought to justice. Mr Joseph's death should serve as an alarm to the entire population, which must demand that this freedom to kill that is developing in Haiti with increasingly disquieting speed henceforth cease, the ARH states.

Mr Edouard A. Tardieu, former senatorial candidate for the Social Christian People's Party [Parti Populaire Social Chretien—PPSC] in the 29 November elections, also protests Mr Joseph's murder. He again wonders what has happened to the results of all the investigations that have been promised—results which are never forthcoming. Tardieu asks everyone to watch attentively in order to discover in time any plans to attack the lives or property of all other Haitians who are also threatened.

The BIP, Patriotic Unitarian Bloc, which calls for a funeral worthy of Mr Joseph, says that whoever ordered and whoever carried out this macabre murder had a dual objective in mind: to intimidate this country's democrats and to zombify the Haitian people. Their attempt to accomplish this will turn out to have been in vain. It should and will produce the opposite result, writes the BIP, which thinks that all democrats now feel more than ever the need to unite and that the Haitian people are now remobilizing.

For its part, the Port-au-Prince bar feels that on this sorrowful occasion it must publicly denounce the risks and perils to which men of law are exposed. [passage omitted] As a sign of mourning, the bar has ordered its headquarters closed as of Monday, 11 July, while awaiting other appropriate manifestations to honor Mr Joseph's memory.

The position of the MOP, Movement for the Organization of the Country, is that this situation is all the more disquieting in that we have never ceased to hear bursts of weapons fire that trouble the citizens' sleep. The MOP deeply shares the sorrow of Mr Joseph's family and friends and of all those who are struggling for the defense of human rights and democracy.

CATH/CLAT

FL1407214188 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Excerpts] More stands have been taken on the murder of Lafontant Joseph. In a press conference this morning, the CATH/CLAT [Autonomous Organization of Haitian

Workers/Latin American Central Organization of Workers] called for a day of national mourning and the reinstatement of the 1987 Constitution.

During its press conference, CATH/CLAT set forth its position as regards the political situation in Haiti, describing it as critical and difficult. CATH/CLAT also condemned the murder of human rights militant Lafontant Joseph and called for a day of mourning on Tuesday, 19 July, in memory of Mr Joseph, who was murdered in Port-au-Prince last Monday.

[Begin speaker recording, in Creole] [Passage omitted] Mr Lafontant was a man of action. He was not one of those people who just talk, saying that they are champions of human rights. No. [passage omitted]

So, for Mr Lafontant Joseph, we ask that everyone in Haiti—the Haitian people in general, all the workers—organize a day of mourning to show their displeasure over this murder. We propose that this day of mourning be Tuesday, 19 July.

We ask the radio stations that day to play somber music that will lead everyone to reflect upon the murder, so that everyone will realize—really feel—that this murder constitutes a repressive action against the Haitian masses and that it is all of us who are in mourning. We ask this in solidarity with Mr Lafontant Joseph's family. [end recording]

CATH/CLAT also expressed the hope that the democratic associations will reorganize, in order to confront this new and particularly difficult juncture. It also criticized the decision of the president of the military government, General Namphy, to rescind the Constitution of 1987. CATH/CLAT called for the reinstatement of this Constitution.

[Begin speaker recording, in Creole] [Passage omitted] We cannot agree to a single man undoing, without our consent, what many people got together to do. [passage omitted] Thus, we ask that the Constitution be reinstated—that same Constitution of 1987 of ours. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Catholic Church Groups on Coup, Joseph's Death

FL1307225788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Excerpts] The coordinating committee for the TKL [Ti Kominote Legliz, grassroots Catholic Church groups], Port-au-Prince, has sent a press release with reflections on the situation following the coup d'etat and General Namphy's speech.

They say that they, like all other honest and aware Haitians, have not spoken out in some time because they were watching to see how far things would go.

After Manigat was fired on 19-20 June and after the 8 July speech, they say they are obliged to speak up. It is really true that orange trees are quite simply incapable of bearing avocados, says the TKL. A government such as Duvalier's simply cannot form any other kind of leaders than what we have today, continues the TKL.

For example, on 29 March 1987, 1,268,980 Haitians went out into the streets to ratify the Constitution. They say this gave them a break from the heavy-handed decrees the National Government Council was using to destroy the country. They add: From that day on, we could feel there were people who did not want that Constitution, because it contained certain articles—such as Articles 267, 269, 291, 194, and 149.1—which were not to their advantage. And yet it was in the name of that Constitution that these champions of human rights refused to uproot their cassava plants and move on. The Constitution said that they had to turn over the reins of power to an elected president on 7 February 1988.

The note continues: In July of 1987, these champions of human rights and all their acolytes swore to respect the Constitution. It was in the name of this Constitution that the masquerade of 7 February was effected at the Chamber of Deputies. It was an opportunity for the national telecorruption network [play on words] to applaud and emphasize that the general respected his committments and was handing over power, as required by the Constitution.

The note continues: In his declarations of 19 and 20 June, the champion of human rights said he had fired Manigat because Manigat had not respected the Constitution.

On 8 July this same general said that, unfortunately, this Constitution had been ratified at a moment when passions were running too high, and that it could not serve to guide the country properly and that he was going to change it, despite all he has done in the name of that Constitution. Isn't that rather indecent, asks the TKL. The TKL finds this abnormal.

What gives the general the right to change the Haitian people's Constitution, which the Haitian people ratified? Does he have the right to take such a measure? Where did he get the right to fire the Constitution?

The note goes on: He said the other constitution will be as democratic as the one he has shunted aside. If this one is democratic, why does he have to change it? How can a government like this lead a country that wants to be a democracy?

On the Lafontant Joseph drama, the note says they respectfully take their hats off before the body of Mr Joseph and they express their condoleances to his wife, children, friends, and comrades, who were struggling along with him. They say they are revolted and indignant and they ask that a proper investigation of this matter be conducted. [passage omitted]

The members of the TKL ask that all Haitians get together to rise up and make all the enemies of the Haitian people understand that it is time for Haiti and the Haitian people to be free to choose for themselves who will lead them and defend their interests and that of the nation.

This, then, was the TKL's reaction to the overall situation that currently exists in Haiti.

Namphy Decree Abolishes Death Penalty

FL1407215588 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] General Henri Namphy, the president of the Haitian military government, has abolished the death penalty here in Haiti by means of a decree published yesterday in Port-au-Prince. The decree replaces the death penalty with forced labor for life.

The decree makes reference to the universal declaration of human rights issued in December 1948, and emphasizes that national unity can be favored only by the observation and promotion of basic freedoms by a pro-human rights government.

Further on, the decree stresses that the most sacred human right remains the right to life. The Haitian Constitution of 1987 had also abolished the death penalty, but this Constitution is now considered null and void, following the overthrow of the government of Leslie Manigat last 20 June.

The new chief of state, Gen Namphy, announced last Friday that the government will write a new constitution to be submitted to the people in a referendum. Gen Namphy said that certain generous dispositions contained in the Constitution of 1987 will be kept.

Jamaica

Seaga Comments on Caricom's Position on Haiti

FL1407164388 Bridgetown CANA in English 2321 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 13, CANA—Edwin Carrington, the secretary-general of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries, told regional leaders last week that any punishment of Haiti for General Henri Namphy's coup, would have thwarted European aid to the country, says Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Seaga's public disclosure of advice Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders received from technocrats at their closed-door summit in Antigua, came in a statement reacting to opposition criticism of regional non-action on Haiti at the summit.

The People's National Party (PNP) particularly criticised the Jamaica government for its role in the discussions that produced no agreement and left Haiti as an observer on four Caricom committees. The PNP, which previously had criticised Caricom's soft position on the controversial election that brought ousted president, Leslie Manigat, to office, said in a statement this week that arguments that sanctions against Haiti would hurt the people played into the hands of those who use the same line in the South African situation.

Seaga in his statement, said that only one country, which was not Jamaica, held out on a decision at last week's summit.

The following is the text of Seaga's statement.

The People's National Party (PNP) is accustomed, it appears, to jumping into a pool without checking first to see if it has water. One such instance is the party's criticism of government's position on Haiti which was publicised as a statement from the National Executive Committee of the PNP which rejected the argument of the Government as advanced by me, that the stripping of Haiti's observer status (in Caricom) could further damage the Haitian economy.

The PNP should be aware that this information was given to the conference by the secretary-general of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP), Mr Edwin Carrington, himself a distinguished citizen of a Caricom country. He pointedly advised the heads of government of Caricom that any signals from the Caribbean which were negative on Haiti would have the effect of preventing Haiti from benefitting from the Lome funds provided by the European Economic Community (EEC) in negotiation with the ACP states, as the ACP states wished to take their signal from the Caribbean on this matter.

Furthermore, he advised that the ACP states wondered why there should be a negative reaction against Haiti as a result of a military coup, when in 28 member states of the ACP, there were no elections and there were regular coups: Yet these states, mostly black nations, enjoyed the full status in the EEC which it is considered, would be denied to a black sister state in the Caribbean, if certain countries and the PNP had their way.

It may further surprise the PNP to learn that after the many hours spent on debating the situation in Haiti, there was in the end an agreement reached among all countries, except one, on the position which Caricom should take in respect of Haiti. The one country which did not agree was not Jamaica, and the position which was agreed by all other countries was one which was satisfactory to Jamaica, and consistent with our stated position.

I advise the PNP next time to check the water level in the pool before they jump in. End of text.

Trinidad and Tobago

MAR Dissidents React to Disciplinary Charges

FL1407183288 Bridgetown CANA in English 1447 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 14, CANA—Five parliamentarians of the ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), suspended from the party in May pending disciplinary proceedings, have accused the police special branch of helping the NAR put together disciplinary charges against them. The special branch is the Police Forces Security Unit, and its functions include intelligence gathering and the personal security of government officials, including the prime minister.

The parliamentarians, who have formed a group within the NAR called Club 88, announced they would be resuming public meetings from this weekend. The meeting scheduled for Fyzabad, South Trinidad on Friday, will be the first since the five dissidents received official copies of the charges from the NAR's disciplinary committee on Sunday. Members of the group told CANA each parliamentarian had received copies of his own charges, as well as those against in the other four cases.

There are eight charges against former external affairs minister Basdeo Panday and former Public Utilities Minister Kelvin Ramnath, seven charges each against former Works Minister John Humphrey and former Junior Finance Minister Trevor Sudama, and one charge against backbencher Raymond Pallackdharrysingh. Each charge is listed with detailed evidence on which each accusation is based, including excerpts from transcripts of what each parliamentarian said at Club 88 public meetings.

Describing the transcripts as comprehensive, Sudama said: For you to say exactly what we said, someone had to be taping the whole meeting. Ruling out the use of media reports and the involvement of news reporters, he added: The only people who could have done a systematic recording is the special branch. Sudama said this would be the one of the issues to be raised at the public meeting on Friday night.

The five said they were also told by the NAR disciplinary committee that they would be notified as to when they should appear to answer the charges.

Sudama, often regarded as strategist of the group, said they would be asking for the source of the evidence presented in the charges. My contention is that whatever I said was true...there will be no retraction, he said.

Following their suspension on May 15, Club 88 leader and NAR deputy political leader, Basdeo Panday, told CANA he expected total expulsion.

Meanwhile, Pallackdharrysingh said he had filed a writ in the courts on Thursday challenging the charge against him. Pallackdharrysingh's charge is related to his leaving the House of Representatives ahead of a vote on a government constitutional amendment which needed a two-thirds majority. The specific charge is that he had embarassed the government by not being there to vote.

Pallackdharrysingh's writ claims that he has been denied his constitutional rights and that the suspension action on the basis of such a charge is unwarranted. He cited cases where other members of government have missed votes and even voted against the government.

The suspension of the five parliamentarians followed months of public criticism of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson's leadership style.

Salinas Promises 'Democratic Changes'

PA1507042388 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Report by Ana Cristina Pelaez on statements by PRI presidential candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari at the PRI auditorium in Mexico City on 14 July—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Today Carlos Salinas de Gortari stated that as a result of the elections, he has received a clear mandate for change. He asked PRI members who lost the elections to evaluate the change in a calm and mature manner, to profit from the experience of setbacks, and to turn the victories into tangible gains for the Mexican people.

[Salinas] "Today the PRI has the capability and flexibility to successfully face the demand for changes. We welcome the challenge from our society; we will face it with courage and energy."

He openly acknowledged the new multiparty system era that has begun in Mexico. Salinas said that he will govern by fully respecting this pluralism, but he issued an appeal to the various political parties and organizations:

[Salinas] "Let no one try to turn political pluralism into national division. Let us reject violent calls or appeals that transgress our laws. The country does not want this. It demands peace, respect, and, above all, a sense of responsibility."

Carlos Salinas de Gortari insisted that there is no longer any room for the divisiveness of past battles. He said the challenge is to attain unity and maintain the privileged place gained through democratic modernization.

[Salinas] "Mexico has shown an enormous vitality. With patriotism, serenity, and firmness, I will fulfill from the presidential office Mexico's demand to maintain what has been most dear in our history—our principles and basic values—and I will carry out the deep democratic changes needed to strengthen independence and to increase the people's well-being."

Salinas de Gortari said this in the PRI auditorium before an audience of governors and the PRI slate of candidates to deputy and senator positions—both winners and losers—as well as PRI leaders from throughout the country. Other speakers included PRI President Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, Oaxaca Governor Eladio Ramirez, and Nuevo Leon PRI leader Socrates Rizo. He had previously met with teachers, economists, railroad workers, and members of the Revolutionary Labor Confederation. All of them congratulated him on his election victory. He held a private luncheon with the governors.

Salinas Discusses Pemex Development Goals

FL1407195788 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] Mexico, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX)—Today Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the virtual president-elect of Mexico for the 1988-94 administration, said Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) will be a new enterprise that will advance firmly so that it responds to the demands of the Mexican people.

Upon being greeted by the petroleum workers of the country on the occasion of his tacit triumph in the 6 July elections, the presidential candidate of the ruling PRI reaffirmed his commitment to maintaining the parastate enterprise under the ownership and control of the Mexican state.

At his office, located on the second floor of PRI headquarters, Salinas de Gortari expressed his idea for Pemex to be an enterprise supported with firmness as a pillar of development for the country. He would also like it to be a source of currency for the general development of Mexico. That is why, he said, we will firmly support Pemex so that it can carry out the essential programs of exploitation, maintenance, transformation, and commercialization, in response to the demands people make of this strategic enterprise.

Salinas de Gortari thanked the petroleum workers for their support in his campaign, and he affirmed his friendship and offered them an epoch of dignified and respectful treatment. Together we will make Pemex facilitate the general development of Mexico, said the PRI candidate.

For his part, Salvador Barragan Camacho, national leader of petroleum workers, reaffirmed his group's backing of Carlos Salinas de Gortari. He also expressed certainty that the government headed by Salinas de Gortari will bring about the changes the country so much desires. Barragan Camacho said the PRI candidate's presidential campaign was one of the most intense and profound conducted by any candidate. He also assured him that the members of that group are ready to work, now that unity and solidarity are again one.

Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, PRI president, and Francisco Rojas, Pemex director, were present at the meeting.

El Salvador

ARENA Leader Criticizes Peace Plan, Government

PA1507044488 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Report by Mauricio Funes—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] leader Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Perez has said that the peace proposal that is about to be signed by the country's political parties, including the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], lacks legitimacy because it only seeks to sustain a government that has lost control of the situation.

[Ochoa] "The document's purpose is to sustain the government, and that is its sole purpose. In this administration, there is no strong leadership, there is no government. The truth of the matter is that we have anarchy, a tremendous power vacuum."

ARENA is convinced that the meeting of the opposition political parties with the ruling PDC will not lead to anything. Ochoa Perez said that the government is only trying to sustain itself by calling on other political parties. Ochoa Perez said that his party is not willing to participate in this. He insisted that the only way to fight the war is not being considered by the government and that, therefore, there is very little that can be done with an organization such as the PDC.

[Ochoa] "More than anything else, we withdrew from the dialogue because we did not want to participate in that nonsense, as we have called it. The truth is that such meetings lead to nothing specific. First of all, we must unite the government, the Armed Forces, and the people. The PDC has lost all prestige and it just wants to get a second chance. The truth is that the country is the target of subversive aggression.

"After 4 years of a useless administration in which dialogues lead nowhere, the PDC was just trying to perpetuate itself. We do not want to lend ourselves to that effort. We believe that one should not act as if one has expectations of achieving peace merely in order to make it look like someone is doing something. Therefore, we have been careful, and we will not participate anymore in these talks held at the presidential palace. We believe that it is not the most effective thing to do, because the truth of the matter is that each party is just trying to perpetuate itself."

Ochoa Perez also commented on the debate called by the Catholic Church and said that the church is not going to be able to control the talks, and, ultimately, the debate will only lead to partial conclusions.

[Ochoa] "Unfortunately, some individuals within the church, but not the church itself, are sympathetic with the leftist forces. That right is protected by the Constitution, and we do not want to clash with the church. However, the church is banned from participating in political issues."

He cited Article 82 of the Constitution whereby religious ministers should not engage in any type of political propaganda. Ochoa Perez interprets this article as a ban on recent church activities. The ARENA leader then said that a national debate is not an appropriate topic for the pulpit but instead is a strictly political activity.

FMLN Announces Transport Stoppage, Sabotage

PA1507033088 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos to El Salvador in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 88

[Text] A national transportation stoppage begins in the early hours of this Friday, as declared by the FMLN General Command. The FMLN simultaneously will begin a large-scale sabotage campaign against the electric power network. Therefore, we appeal to the people to adopt the necessary measures due to the blackouts that will begin in the next few hours.

Armed Forces Prepare

PA1407232388 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Report by Magdalena Jimenez—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Today National Police Director Colonel Carlos Guzman Aguilar said that the Armed Forces will launch two operations to protect highways and the national electricity distribution network in view of the new transportation stoppage announced by the guerrillas. Col Guzman Aguilar reported that the public security forces and the Armed Forces will counter the highway transportation boycott announced by the FMLN guerrillas. Guzman Aguilar reported that the targets of this sabotage are the government and the Armed Forces. However, he said: This not only affects us, it also affects civilians, who are not military targets.

[Guzman] "We are going to safeguard public transportation within urban areas, particularly here in San Salvador. As is well-known, the capital is our country's most important social, political, and economic center. We understand that plans have already been developed. This is not the first time this has happened."

Likewise, he said that in view of the attacks on the electricity system, the security forces will carry out "Operation Kilowatt."

[Guzman] "The military will provide security for the entire electricity system. I am referring to the transmission lines and the larger units, the most important power generating units, such as the hydroelectric dams, that are of strategic importance."

The rebels called for a fourth transportation strike throughout the nation for tomorrow. Undoubtedly, this will affect the nation.

The security forces will also implement "Operation Walk" to protect people so they can go about their normal activities.

Army Suffers 26 Casualties; FMLN Causes Outage
PA1407160688 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] The Army sustained at least 25 casualties within the last few hours, according to civilian and military sources. According to Apopa residents, this morning FMLN members ambushed a military vehicle and wounded 11 soldiers. Likewise, residents of La Paz Department reported that two soldiers were killed and nine wounded when guerrillas ambushed them on the Zacatecoluca-San Vicente highway. Treasury Police spokesmen reported that four members of the Libertad Battalion were critically wounded when rebels attacked them in the San Jose Guayabal area, Cuscatlan Department.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that FMLN members blew up an undetermined number of power poles and towers in the northeastern part of the country, causing a power outage in a large area of the nation.

FMLN Condemns 12 Jul Soyapango 'Repression'
PA1407141288 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Communique issued by the FMLN—date and place not given]

[Text] The FMLN reports to the working class, the Salvadoran people, and the local and international media the following:

1. The repressive actions on Tuesday, 12 July, in front of the CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] substation in Soyapango were cold-bloodedly carried out as part of a plan to increase repression against the union and the people's movement. The Army's repressive forces attacked a peaceful demonstration of peasants and members of cooperatives who were taking food to striking CEL workers.

2. [Defense Minister] General Vides Casanova has admitted he will not wait for the emergency law to implement this repressive plan. With it, he wants to suppress the protests and mobilizations of the people's movement. The merciless selective or mass repression is the regime's response to the workers' just demands.

The FMLN reaffirms its unyielding commitment to the workers' struggle and interests. In the face of this new plan of repression by the regime, the FMLN calls on all its guerrilla and militia units and urban commandos to continue sabotaging the regime's economy and to intensify all actions against the enemies of the working class. We call on all our fighters, commandos, and commanders to be alert, because in the next few hours we will be issuing instructions for new actions.

We call on the soldiers of the regime's Army to think twice, because they want to use you to shoot your own people. Do not let yourselves be used to carry out the crimes ordered by the Yankees, the High Command, and the Christian Democratic Party.

All the people should intensify and radicalize all forms of struggle. With mobilization and combative struggle, we will crush the Christian Democratic state terrorism.

[Signed] FMLN

Honduras

Youth Leader Accused of Spying for Nicaragua
PA1407192888 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press and Information Center—date and place not given]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces Press and Information Center hereby advises the Honduran people that Juan Ramon Flores Huezo, assistant secretary general of the Honduran Christian Democratic Youth, was arrested yesterday at 1400 by the National Investigations Department and brought before the First Criminal Court. Flores has been charged with treason as specified in Article 307 of the Penal Code. Flores is charged with carrying out activities considered a threat to national security.

During a political training seminar on Christian Democratic youth movements in Central America and the Caribbean held in Costa Rica in December 1987, Juan Ramon Flores Huezo was contacted by Nicaraguan delegation member Alfonso Guevara. Guevara introduced himself as a journalist working for an organization gathering information on the types of weapons used by U.S. allies. Guevara instructed Flores Huezo to gather information about the military forces stationed at Palmerola.

According to military intelligence reports, Juan Ramon Flores Huezo released certain classified information about the Honduran military to his Nicaraguan contacts. Flores Huezo must therefore appear in court and be tried for treason.

Nicaragua

Ortega Comments on Possible U.S. Steps

PA1407175088 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1659 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporters in Camoapa—live]

[Text] [Reporter] What would be your government's response if the surprise President Reagan has prepared for Nicaraguan Ambassador Tunnerman materializes?

[Ortega] I cannot answer your question yet. First, we must find out what kind of surprise he has planned. We must wait and see what happens. We are waiting for that surprise.

[Reporter] Is Nicaragua thinking about expelling more U.S. diplomats?

[Ortega] Nicaragua wants (?the United States) to respect relations among nations. Nicaragua wants U.S. representatives in Nicaragua to practice a policy based on this respect.

[Reporter] Is there a chance that the U.S. Congress will approve more weapons for the contras?

[Ortega] They are capable [words indistinct] that folly. If they do, they would be legitimizing the war that Reagan has been waging against Nicaragua [words indistinct].

Tunnermann OAS Speech on U.S. Expulsion Order

PA1407230188 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2026 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Speech by Ambassador to the OAS Carlos Tunnermann to the Permanent Council of the OAS at OAS headquarters in Washington—live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...to present Nicaragua's point of view on a measure taken by the U.S. Government, a measure that in our opinion undermines the foundations of the OAS's independence and autonomy and threatens a sovereign right that OAS member states have and that is established in Article 68 of the OAS Charter. This is the right to freely appoint representatives to this Permanent Council.

We believe that what has been put at stake as a result of an arbitrary measure by the United States—the OAS host country—not only pertains to Nicaragua and not only violates a sovereign right of Nicaragua, it is a matter that concerns all the states of this organization because that measure is a potential threat to all of them.

This is why my government decided to call for this special session. I thank you, Mr President, for having speedily convened it. I also thank all the delegations for being present.

Mr President, Messrs delegates, all of you know about the illegal and immoral aggression that for the past 7 years the U.S. Government—violating all the fundamental principles of our charter—has been financing, directing, and encouraging against the people of Nicaragua through irregular counterrevolutionary forces, a commercial embargo, and all sorts of coercive economic measures. The result of this aggression, which has been condemned by the world's foremost court of justice, the ICJ [International Court of Justice], in its 27 June 1986 ruling, has been more than 53,000 war victims, including 26,000 dead, most of them civilians, poor Nicaraguan peasants, who were mercilessly murdered by the forces financed by the country that hosts this organization. Among the dead there are 3,000 children.

Recently, Nicaragua delivered to the ICJ—which has ruled that the United States must pay damages to Nicaragua for the damage caused by its aggression—a document estimating that the damage caused to the Nicaraguan people amounts to more than $12 billion.

By insisting on ignoring the ICJ ruling and on maintaining the aggression that the court ordered suspended, the United States has placed itself, through a decision made on its own, outside the law in open opposition to the basic norms that regulate relations among states.

Messrs delegates, this has been happening—in spite of the fact that the United States and Nicaragua maintain diplomatic relations—since Mr Ronald Reagan became President of the United States.

Nicaragua does not attack the United States. Nicaragua has not mined U.S. ports and does not finance mercenary forces to murder U.S. citizens, women, elderly people, and children; nor does it destroy U.S. production centers, hospitals, clinics, and schools. The U.S. Government is doing all this against a small country while it falsely accuses that small country of representing a security threat. It is not only us who have characterized this war as illegal and immoral. This characterization has also been made by the ICJ. We are stating this, Messrs delegates, because it is in this context—the United States clearly being the aggressor and we the victim—that the United States recently took measures that prompted our request for this extraordinary meeting.

You also know that from the beginning of the aggression resulting from the obsession that the President of this country has with destroying the Sandinist people's revolution and overthrowing the constitutional government of Nicaragua, which was democratically and legitimately elected, my government has insisted on searching for a solution to the Central American crisis and U.S.-Nicaraguan differences through the civilized path of dialogue and negotiations in strict abidance with international law and in line with what our charter establishes regarding the peaceful resolution of disputes among states.

Therefore, while the United States devoted itself to sabotaging the peace efforts of the Contadora and its Support Group, as is noted in the documents of that country's National Security Council published by THE WASHINGTON POST, Nicaragua was the first country to announce its willingness... [8-second break in reception] bilateral U.S.-Nicaraguan talks in early 1985, and later it was proved that, to the United States, the Manzanillo talks were nothing more than a simple maneuver to impress the U.S. public on the eve of the 1984 elections and to give the appearance of a willingness to negotiate, a willingness that actually never existed, since that administration has always sought the destruction of our revolutionary process and the destruction of our people's desire for independence and self-determination.

Therefore, every negotiating effort, whether called Contadora, Esquipulas, or Sapoa, has almost never failed to come up against the obstacle of the opposition of the most reactionary and recalcitrant sectors of the U.S. Administration to any possibility of achieving peace if that involves the continuity of our revolutionary process.

None of these peacemaking efforts, despite public statements that are no more than what we call here lip service [preceding two words in English], has had the true, good-faith support of the present U.S. Administration. To the contrary, it has placed one obstacle after another in the way of each one of these efforts or it has tried openly to sabotage them.

As for the Esquipulas II agreements, we all know that they clearly establish that countries outside the Central American region must refrain from providing aid of any kind, other than strictly humanitarian aid, to the irregular forces in the region. Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration continues to give its full support to the counterrevolution, and it is prepared, according to its own statements, to request more military aid, in open violation of the Esquipulas agreements and in complete disregard for the commitments pledged by the Central American presidents.

To the contrary, as witnessed in the reports of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission—as established in the Esquipulas agreements—and analyses by impartial observers belonging to organizations in this country that monitor the degree of compliance with those agreements, Nicaragua is the country that, so far, has demonstrated a clear political willingness to comply with the commitments made at Esquipulas. It has adopted a number of measures, including the lifting of the state of emergency—despite the fact that the war has not ended—the inauguration of a national political dialogue, and face-to-face talks with the counterrevolutionary leaders, which led to the signing of the Sapoa agreements.

All of this demonstrates that my government is proceeding in good faith in the negotiating processes and that our political intention is truly to achieve peace and to spare the Nicaraguan people more suffering, since they have already paid a high price in blood, death, and destruction, first in the 20 years of struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, which the United States imposed on us for over 50 years, and later in the defense of our right to act as a sovereign and independent nation, and not simply as a U.S. backyard.

As for the Sapoa agreements, as everyone knows, the last round of talks held on 5 June in Managua failed when the counterrevolutionary leaders—on the advice of the CIA and extremists within the U.S. Administration—after receiving the last version of our proposal for the signing of the permanent cease-fire—a version that practically met all the previous demands made by the counterrevolution—presented at the last minute a new list of absurd and unacceptable demands, which included disregarding the country's constitutional framework, the resignation of the Supreme Court of Justice, the dissolution of the National Assembly, etc., all with the obvious intention of causing the talks to fail so that they could then come to Washington, as they later did, to request and beg for more aid, including military aid, in order to continue their subversive war.

This is the incredible but true story of how the United States has managed its relations with Nicaragua, a member country of this organization, with which the United States has diplomatic relations. This has not prevented the U.S. Government from requesting and being granted through a law approved by the U.S. Congress funds with which, through the use of force and in violation of all international laws, it could try to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua, which has been recognized by all countries in the world. The Nicaraguan Government is the fruit of the Nicaraguan people's will, as expressed in the general elections held on 4 November 1984.

This being the case, on 11 July of this year the Nicaraguan Government, exercising the prerogatives granted to it by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations—Article 41 of which forbids foreign representatives from meddling in the internal affairs of the states to which they are accredited—decided to declare U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Richard Melton and seven other diplomats of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua persona non grata in view of their repeated acts of intervention in Nicaraguan internal affairs. Those diplomats were given 72 hours to leave the country.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was informed of this decision in a letter dated 11 July and signed by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, which states that... [10-second break in reception] promised not to request more military aid but only humanitarian aid. The contras again have begun to carry out their terrorist operations in Nicaraguan territory. They have resumed some attacks on civilian targets, new ambushes, resulting in dozens of deaths, including those of women and children, thereby violating the temporary cease-fire.

When my government decided to declare Ambassador Melton persona non grata, we knew perfectly well that, as is diplomatic custom, the U.S. Government would take reprisals against our diplomatic personnel accredited by the White House. We knew that although the decision that we have been obliged to make with regard to the U.S. ambassador in Managua is perfectly justified, the U.S. Administration would respond with a reprisal—although my colleagues and I who work in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington have always scrupulously conducted ourselves in line with diplomatic norms outlined in the already-cited Vienna Convention. Mr President, we have been so careful to observe diplomatic rules that we could not even be accused of failing to pay the fines that have been imposed on us for traffic violations.

Thus, what we are debating is not the reprisal measure about which the State Department informed me in its 12 July note signed by Mr Armacost, under secretary for political affairs, which stated that my presence and that of seven of my colleagues is not acceptable to the U.S. Government and that I had 72 hours to leave the country. That note, which was personally delivered to me, is addressed to me in my capacity as Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States. We are not discussing this measure, because it is a simple act of reprisal, as is customary in the diplomatic world, and, in this case, according to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations Among States, the United States is not obliged to give the reasons for its decision. This is stated in Article 9 of that convention.

The Nicaraguan Government has requested this special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to delineate the situation created by the U.S. Government with its attempt to expel from U.S. territory the Nicaraguan permanent representative to the OAS and the Nicaraguan military attache accredited to the Inter-American Defense Board, an OAS organ. This reprisal should pertain to the strictly bilateral problem existing between the U.S. Government and Nicaragua, a problem that in no way involves the Nicaraguan representatives to this body.

The U.S. decision seriously violates this organization's charter because that government is attempting to choose the diplomatic personnel accredited to this organization, specifically to this Permanent Council, which is made up of the representatives of the member countries of this regional organization.

It is the sovereign decision of our states that the host country must respect, designate in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter, its representatives to the Permanent Council. [sentence as heard]. All of us also know that Article 138 of the OAS Charter also states, and I quote: Attendance at the meetings of the permanent OAS bodies is not dependent on bilateral relations between the government of any member country and the government of the host country.

As the correct interpretation of the foregoing and common sense indicate, if attendance at the meetings and other activities of our organization cannot, according to the organization's charter, depend on the bilateral relations between the host country and any member state, even less can the diplomatic representation of any member country depend on bilateral relations.

For its part, Article 141 of the charter states, and I quote: Representatives of the member states of the organization's agencies will enjoy the privileges and immunities corresponding... [7-second break in reception] their functions. That is the end of that article. [20-second break in reception] part of the organization, the diplomat's independence to carry out his functions at the OAS, and, more seriously, the very independence of the regional organization, since the United States wants to have virtual veto power with regard to any diplomatic representative accredited to the OAS, and thereby decide on the people assigned to the organization.

If this veto power is accepted, the U.S. Government could use this power at any time to oust diplomatic officials accredited to the OAS who are not acceptable to the host country. Accepting this type of measure would place the fate of all OAS diplomats in the hands of the United States, and these diplomats would be obliged to act in a way that is pleasing and acceptable to the U.S. Government, so as to not face the possibility of being expelled from the United States on charges as singular, vague, and gratuitous, as, I quote: abuse of the privilege of residence in the United States.

Thus, the composition of the OAS would be determined by the United States, taking the organization back to prehistoric times when the U.S. Government, to a point, decided what countries could be present at meetings. The sovereign prerogative of OAS member countries to designate their representatives to the regional organization would thus be given to the United States, and this forum would have to become, in effect, a kind of club of friends of the U.S. Government, from which any permanent representative or diplomatic official could be expelled at the whim of the host country.

Mr President and Mssrs representatives, the decision of the OAS' host country reflects an arbitrary interpretation of the agreement between the OAS and the United States... [6-second break in reception].

It is a precept of international law that in a conflict between a rule of a higher precedence and a rule of lower precedence, the one of higher precedence will prevail.

It is also a rule in the system of jus cogens that international law prevails over internal law in such a way that an internal law can never be accepted as a pretext to violate an international treaty that has been validly and freely accepted by a state. This is the case of the OAS Charter

signed by... [57-second break in reception] status of virtual hostages of political oscillations that may occur between the United States and any OAS member.

Out of respect for the founding charter and our organization, a confusion between bilateral political factors and the fact that Washington is the site of the OAS cannot be admitted. On the other hand, one cannot agree to have the U.S. Government be judge and jury in an interpretation of the OAS and the agreement of 20 March 1975. Likewise, the U.S. attempt at unilaterally deciding when... [3-second break in reception] alleged abuses leaves the OAS representatives and diplomats accredited to the regional organization in an even more precarious situation because they are left subject not only to the oscillations in bilateral policy we previously mentioned, but also to capricious accusations that the host country may raise.

Nicaragua is firmly convinced that all member states are aware of the legal implications that setting such a nefarious precedent would have on the organization. However, this firm conviction does not prevent Nicaragua from being conscious that the U.S. Government has its own interpretation in this case. There is, therefore, a legal controversy. Thus, we feel the most adequate way to resolve this controversy in a peaceful and civilized way within a regional framework would be to ask the Inter-American Legal Committee—as the foremost interpretor of American statute law—to give an advisory opinion on this matter, so it may be resolved in a way that would adhere to the laws as closely as possibe. Notwithstanding its consultative nature, this opinion would be binding on the parties directly involved in the controversy. Nicaragua is ready and willing to abide by this opinion and we present this idea to the council as a simple suggestion.

On the same date—12 July 1988—Mr Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, delivered another note to me. This time it was addressed to me as permanent Nicaraguan representative to the OAS. In this note, I was told, and I quote: For my activities and actions, which constitute an abuse of my residence privileges in the United States, my presence in this country is no longer acceptable to the U.S. Government, unquote.

I have decided to quote the text of the assertions stated in the note from the U.S. State Department signed by Mr Armacost because I wish to inform the OAS Permanent Council that the minute I read the contents of the note in the presence of Mr Armacost and his aides I reacted by totally and absolutely rejecting this falsehood both as to myself and as to the military attache of my delegation. (?I said): Mr Armacost, you must tell me at this moment what specific actions and activities constitute, according to your government, an abuse of my privileges as a resident in this country. Mr Armacost refused to disclose them.

Later, during a news conference at the State Department, the spokeswoman flatly refused to specify the charges against me despite urging from newsmen. She hid behind the argument that is usually resorted to in this country when there is perhaps no real evidence: In accordance with our practice—this is an unofficial translation, by the way—we do not ask for this type of information when it is highly sensitive and classified. No, we are not obliged to submit a specific list of these charges.

When, surprised and skeptical, the newsmen asked her why, if the State Department had this information on the actions by Major Sampson, the military attache, and myself, it was not until now, when I was being declared persona non grata by the White House, that steps were being taken simultaneously to raise the charges? The response was: We (?decided upon) this action to avoid giving the Nicaraguan Government the pretext to take steps like those they took this week in connection with Ambassador Melton. Who could believe that?

On 13 July, Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, during an interview broadcast by the U.S. Information Agency, said: Ambassador Tunnermann has become involved in actions, quote, actions inconsistent with his diplomatic position. I do not care to explain all of the activities he has been involved in along with other people over the past few years because if I were to do so I would be forced to reveal information I do not care to share with the Sandinists. However, we have authentic, distasteful information regarding Ambassador Tunnermann's activities, which are inconsistent with his diplomatic status and his [words indistinct].

Every government has the right to dictate sanctions against ambassadors stationed in their countries or [words indistinct] in their capitals, and to declare them persona non grata. This is not the case at international forums such as the OAS. In this case, a government does not have the absolute right to say: I do not like that person. Nevertheless, in accordance with the agreement the U.S. Government has with this international organization, we have the right to declare any individual involved in actions inconsistent with his position persona non grata. The United States has the right to declare persona non grata any individuals or ambassadors to the OAS involved in crimes such as (?espionage). Because the OAS is headquartered in Washington, however, does not mean that terrorists, for example, or terrorist ambassadors have the right to remain in the United States. As far as the two diplomatic messages are concerned, the first stated that Ambassador Tunnermann had been declared persona non grata in his capacity as ambassador to Washington because we are authorized to do this without explanation. The second message stated the ambassador was involved in activities inconsistent with his position, activities that would be more than sufficient to declare an ambassador to any OAS country persona non grata; it would be easy for us to provide more detailed information regarding Ambassador Tunnermann's activities, but I do not want to do that because it would reveal how the information regarding his activities was obtained. This type of information can be given

only to the U.S. Congress' intelligence committees. This is what Mr Abrams said at a news conference broadcast by the U.S. Information Agency.

I emphatically reject Mr Elliott Abram's insinuations. My background as an (?educator) for more than 30 years, which is well known in Latin America and at international forums, will not be tarnished by a person like Mr Abrams, whose credibility has been questioned by his own country's Senate. Mr President, representatives, the U.S. Government cannot be the judge in its own case. Furthermore, if the U.S. Government accuses me it must prove the charges at the OAS. Any decision must not be unilateral because that would be equivalent to giving the United States veto power. If the U.S. Government reserves the right to make accusations, to withhold proof, and to cast judgement, the United States will practically be able to remove any representative to this council. I find this inadmissible; it is a deeply worrisome issue that I believe will prove to be of interest to all the members of the organization.

In conclusion, Mr President, I believe we are still in time to change the course of events. I thus reiterate, on my government's behalf, with regard to his next Central American tour scheduled for early August, our invitation to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to visit Nicaragua so we can initiate procedures as civilized and peace-loving countries that would lead to the normalization of our relations. Thank you, Mr President.

J. Wheelock on Expulsion

PA1507002088 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2325 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Interview with Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, by Julio Aragon on 14 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Wheelock] This is one more arbitrary action by the U.S. Administration, which has shown its persistent desire to destroy our revolution and to disrespect our people's legitimate rights as well as international law. In this case, it would be a new violation of international law, because our ambassador to the OAS, Carlos Tunnermann, is protected by [words indistinct], the immunity which all diplomats accredited as ambassadors to the OAS enjoy. The U.S. Government has signed a number of agreements with the OAS to permit [words indistinct].

[Aragon] [Words indistinct] what response does the government expect from the OAS (?after) Tunnermann's speech?

[Wheelock] Well, we are still waiting. We maintain the position that Ambassador Tunnermann should remain as ambassador to the OAS, and we will wait for (?events to unfold).

Expelled U.S. Diplomats 'CIA Officers'

PA1407223588 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] The seven U.S. Embassy officials who were expelled yesterday by the Nicaraguan Government are CIA officers and were in charge of implementing the Melton plan. They each had their own missions, which ranged from approaching the right-wing unions, private organizations, and religious leaders to attending the peace talks between the contra leaders and the government.

The seven CIA officers who were expelled from Nicaragua are:

David Nolan, 30-year-old second secretary and Economic Section official, arrived in Nicaragua on 24 August 1987 to replace Brian Dixon, another CIA officer.

Delvin Junker, 52-year-old second secretary and political officer, arrived in Nicaragua on 14 January 1986. Junker promoted domestic subversion, especially among the Catholic and Protestant church groups.

John Edward Hope, 39-year-old first secretary and economic and commercial attache, arrived in the country on 17 August 1986. Hope is a CIA officer who directed activities of the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], CONAPRO [National Confederation of Professional Associations], and [name indistinct].

Robert Bruce Murray, 33-year-old deputy attache, arrived in Nicaragua on 21 January 1988. Murray helped the Political Section officers in their political subversion tasks. He attended and helped direct the Nandaime demonstration.

Hugh Vernon Simon, from Biloxi, Mississippi, arrived in Nicaragua on 9 January 1988. He was first secretary and political officer at the embassy. From the day of his arrival, Simon worked to organize the domestic front. He worked hard to unite the domestic opposition groups, directly influencing the parties represented in the National Assembly.

John Creamer, 29-year-old third secretary and deputy consul from New York, arrived in the country on 30 January 1987. He was a political officer. During his stay in Nicaragua, Creamer was involved in subversive political activities. He worked closely with the political parties and coordinated the activities of the 22 January Movement. [only six names heard]

The seven CIA officers worked with the CTN [Central Organization Nicaraguan Workers], CUS [Confederation for Trade Union Unity], CONAPRO, the rice producers association, (?ADAL) [Association of Leon Cotton Growers], ANPROSOR [National Association of Sorghum Producers], [name indistinct], (PACANIC), and another organization called (INISEP). The U.S. Embassy officials also maintained very good relations with PLI [Independent

Liberal Party] leader Virgilio Godoy, Conservative Party leader Mario Rappaccioli, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and other private organizations.

Meanwhile, 53-year-old Ambassador Richard Melton, not on the list as a CIA officer, is from Maryland. He arrived in Nicaragua on 12 April 1988. He was previously in Nicaragua from 1963 to 1965. At that time he worked in the Economic Section. Following his return to Nicaragua, Melton launched a diplomatic offensive to unite the right-wing groups and maintain relations with religious groups. He hosted breakfast, lunch, and dinner events for the opposition in his own home. A special event was held to meet with the LA PRENSA directors and advisory board. At that time he promoted subversive activities and civil disobedience against the government. This was later known as the Melton plan.

D'Escoto Protest to Shultz on Truck Ambush

PA1407130088 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1205 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Protest note from Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz—date not given]

[Text] Mr Secretary of State:

The reason for this letter is to refer to the latest counterrevolutionary action in our country: an ambush on a Construction Ministry truck in the La Pavona area, 6 km northeast of Yali in Jinotega Department.

In this attack, the counterrevolution detonated a Claymore mine, killing Horacio Gonzalez and wounding the following people: 6-year-old Dora Alicia Rivera, 6-year-old Ronaldo Antonio Estrada, 31-year-old Julio Cesar Rivera, 15-year-old Fatima del Rosario Herrera, 18-year-old Teodolina Guzman Arauz, and 25-year-old Santamaria Gomez Castro.

This action is part of the escalation of attacks by contra units. This indiscriminate increase in attacks comes in the wake of your meeting with mercenary leaders in Guatemala during your tour of Central America.

Once more, the Nicaraguan Government vigorously and formally protests these acts, which show that your government insists on maintaining a policy of force and terrorism in Central America, a policy that violates the most basic rules of coexistence among states.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

Defense Ministry Reports Contra Actions

PA1407200388 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Bulletin issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry in Managua on 14 July]

[Text] The following military actions were carried out in response to counterrevolutionary attacks on our troops:

1. A group of mercenaries attacked our troops in La Laguna, south of El Almendro, Rio San Juan Department, on 13 July. Two mercenaries were killed, and an AK rifle, an RPG-7 rocket launcher, and two Claymore mines were seized.

The following terrorist actions were carried out against the civilian population and economic targets by mercenary forces loyal to Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez:

1. A group of mercenaries kidnapped three civilians in Las Vegas, northeast of San Sebastian de Yali, Jinotega Department, on 10 July. The names of the kidnapped civilians are: Bismarck Rodriguez, 15; Carlos Rodriguez Guzman, 16; and Jose Rizo, 19.

2. A civilian named Ceferino Sanchez was kidnapped on (Ciguey) Hill, southeast of Bocana de Paiwas, Chontales Department, on 11 July.

Issued in Managua, 14 July 1988

[Signed] Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

Panama

Madrigal on 'Private' Visit; Meets Ritter

PA1407201088 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto arrived in Panama City on Tuesday evening for a private visit. Madrigal held talks with his Panamanian counterpart, Jorge Eduardo Ritter. Madrigal Nieto was accompanied by Dr Patricia de Jagger, Costa Rican Foreign Ministry adviser. They were welcomed by Miguel Yamuni Tabush, Costa Rican ambassador to Panama.

Argentina

Naval Exercise With Chile; First Since 1978

PY1507022888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0112 GMT 15 Jul 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA)—Today local Navy sources confirmed that the Argentine and Chilean Navies will for the first time since the 1978 crisis carry out a joint exercise in the Beagle Channel. The Navies will use ships, launches, helicopters, and troops.

The sources have told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "it is an exercise in rescuing people at sea, and it will be carried out in accordance with international rescue procedures."

This will be the first time that the Navies of the two South American countries have carried out a joint maneuvers in the South Atlantic. The chiefs of staff of the two Navies agreed to carry out the maneuver when they met in Buenos Aires on 18 November 1987.

The maneuver will be carried out in the Beagle Channel, in the neighborhood of Punta Arenas, 10 years after the two countries nearly clashed in a war over a border conflict in those waters. This conflict was finally resolved in 1984 with the signing of an agreement reached through the mediation of Pope John Paul II.

In reports from Punta Arenas, international press agencies reported the possibility that Argentina and Chile could carry out a joint maneuver in that area, and this has been confirmed by very reliable local Navy spokesmen.

The sources stated that "preparations are being made" to carry out the operation in September 1988, and that "mock rescues" will be carried out, such as those that normally occur in that area during the summer, when small boats with solitary navigators are sailing, or when there is an accident on a merchant vessel.

UN Special Envoy on Meeting With Alfonsin

PY1407034688 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2208 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA)—According to UN Special Envoy Theo van'Boven, President Alfonsin reiterated Argentina's "full support" for his efforts to return children located in Paraguay whose parents disappeared during the military repression to their true families. Van Boven made this statement after an hour-long meeting with Alfonsin.

Van Boven also said he postponed his trip to Asuncion after Alfredo Stroessner's government informed him that his visit "was not appropriate at this time."

The UN envoy told reporters that Alfonsin's reception at the Olivos residence "shows the importance he gives the issue" of the missing children. This concerns children found in Paraguay in the custody of former Argentine Armed Forces and security personnel who participated in illegal acts of repression.

"President Alfonsin has said his government gives me full support, because it has always supported all UN human rights efforts," Van Boven said.

Ambassador Leandro Despouy, Foreign Ministry Human Rights Department director general and president of the UN Human Rights Subcommittee, also participated in the meeting.

During this meeting, Van Boven said this is the first time any government has refused a UN special envoy entry. He then asked for Argentina's support at the UN Human Rights Subcommittee during the discussion of the matter next August.

During the afternoon, Van Boven also met with Plaza de Mayo grandmothers and Justice Secretary Enrique Paixao. Van Boven said he intends to ask international organizations to "severely and harshly condemn" the Paraguayan regime.

The case of twins Gustavo and Martin Rosseti Ross, and four other children of missing parents found in Paraguay, has caused a severe chill in the diplomatic relations between the Alfonsin and Stroessner governments.

Alfonsin Predicts Reduction in Utility Rates

PY1407155688 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1439 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin asserted that public utility rates will drop soon, because the inflation rate will begin to drop. This process will certainly begin in September, he predicted.

We will have a single digit inflation rate as of the last quarter of 1988, said the president, adding that we are now experiencing a rough time, but we are very close to a turning point.

Alfonsin made these remarks today shortly after 1030 at the Public Works and Services Ministry. Alfonsin went there to express his support to the team headed by Public Works and Services Minister Rodolfo Terragno, and his recognition for the task being performed by the Public Works and Services Ministry. [passage omitted]

Court Orders Release of Martinez de Hoz

PY1407222888 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1624 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (TELAM)—Early this afternoon, the Federal Court revoked Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz' preventive detention and ordered his immediate release.

The court confirmed, however, the preventive detention of former Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy and former President Jorge Rafael Videla on charges of co-responsibility for the kidnapping of businessmen Federico Gutheim and his son Miguel.

The court also ordered an embargo of 400,000 australes against Harguindeguy's property and of 100,000 australes on Videla's property.

Soviet Deputy Ulyanov on CPSU Conference

PY1507010088 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Jul 88 p 25

[Text] Mikhail Ulyanov, Russian actor and Soviet deputy—who during the recent 19th CPSU Conference argued with Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev over "glasnost," was applauded at the conference, and received plaudits from the media—is visiting Argentina at the invitation of the Argentine Authors Association in his capacity as president of the USSR Theater Workers Union.

Ulyanov is considered a Soviet people's artist and is "known" by the Argentine public through films such as "Without Witnesses," "Private Life," and "The Topic" (which elaborates on openness). During his stay in Buenos Aires, Ulyanov held a news conference at the Soviet Embassy.

Ulyanov was composed and talked with few gestures (a colleague said he was the Russian version of Lino Ventura or Jean Gabin). He showed himself ready to joke: "I was sent to Argentina because I argued with Comrade Gorbachev." Ulyanov talked about his participation in the 19th CPSU Conference: "After participating in various conferences and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, I have to admit that never before have I found such an open and frank atmosphere. This time party representatives could discuss the issues, and this leads me to believe that 'perestroyka' is marching and taking hold."

After stressing that he participated in the conference as a representative of actors, Ulyanov said, "Some of our comrades wrote their speeches as in the past: a lot of words but few proposals. For the first time a majority of representatives spoke in first person. They said: I think, I believe, or I consider that.... The conference was the first serious test of what is happening today in the Soviet Union, and I think we passed the test. This is only the first step in 'glasnost,' people's power, and democracy. It is not easy, however, because dogmatic people are resisting the introduction of changes in our socialist society for fear of losing their positions. They think that 'perestroyka' is going to do away with socialism, and they say: No! They do not realize that a socialism clean of everything that prevents its advance is going to develop into a true socialism of our society."

Regarding this, he said: "We do not discuss the theory of our development, just its practical side. It is worth seeing the growth of our agriculture, economy, and culture, when we do not have public officials ordering people around. The conference was an interesting experience in itself, something like feeling the heartbeat of Soviet life. There was courage in the representatives who, overcoming stereotypes, asked to be heard. The first day, 40 people asked to speak. During the entire conference 260 people asked to advance to the forum. This is an indication of the need people feel to speak up."

At this point in the news conference, the actor-politician joked about the length of his address to the CPSU, stating that he "could have spoken for 5 days running, but they warned me that if I did I would lose my trip to Argentina."

Regarding his argument with Gorbachev, he explained that "in no way was it an argument. I gave my opinion about the press, and Comrade Gorbachev explained his position, trying to soften my opinion about the independence of the party's press organizations. Up to that time we were not accustomed to debating with the party's leader, but it was Gorbachev himself who called for this type of an exchange of opinions in order to make our ways more democratic."

Technician on Security at Cordoba Nuclear Site

PY1407160488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1332 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Cordoba, 14 Jul (TELAM)—The Cordoba factory complex of the CNEA operates under the strictest possible security measures.

This statement was made by technician Rafael Coppa, who is in charge of the plant in the Alta Cordoba neighborhood of this city, to a group of UCR councilmen who visited the 10,000-square meter plant to check whether the security measures for nuclear activities are being carried out.

The complex has two uranium dioxide supply lines, and it also acts as the headquarters of the CNEA central region that prospects for uranium in Santiago del Estero, Cordoba, la Rioja, and San Luis Provinces.

The uranium dioxide plant became operational in 1982, using a Brennelement Union GMBH reactor from the FRG, and, according to the technicians, the project was designed in strict compliance with the international regulations for industrial security and hygiene.

Police Seize Ammunition, Military Uniform

PY1407182888 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1528 GMT 14 Jul 88

Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (DYN)—Police sources have reported that Buenos Aires province police personnel seized several rounds of ammunition for military weapons, a military uniform, an antiaircraft projectile, and two hand grenades, in various operations carried out today.

While raiding the house of a businessman whose car was being impounded by the courts, the police found several rounds of military ammunition and the military uniform of captain. The businessman was arrested.

During a routine vehicle check, the police found that San Isidro businessman Juan Jose Aragona was driving a car that was being sought by the courts. The driver was carrying a forged identity card.

In view of this situation, the police asked for authorization to raid Aragona's house at 932 Don Bosco Street, where the military uniform and ammunition rounds were found.

In the meantime, early this morning Enviroment Inspector Jorge Oscar Jauregui found an antiaircraft projectile and 4 kg of trotyl in a swamp in Lobos, in southwestern Buenos Aires province. The field is located near the milestone marking km 18 on Highway 205, which joins Lobos and Ezeiza.

In another incident at the corner of Coronel Suarez and Peron Streets, in San Miguel—in the northwestern sector of the Buenos Aires urban area—a man riding a motorcycle evaded a police control operation and threw a bag containing two grenades and marijuana package. The police were checking cars at the corner when the event took place.

Bolivia

ADN Proclaims Banzer Presidential Candidate

PY1407154788 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 88 p 5

[Excerpt] Cochabamba, 1 Jul—During the main ceremony of the national convention of the ADN, which is led by General Hugo Banzer Suarez, retired, at the "Bustillo" motion picture theater, delegates from different districts in the country proclaimed Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, retired, a former president of the Republic, as their presidential candidate for the 1989-93 period.

In the preparatory sessions held yesterday and earlier this morning, the delegates from all Bolivian departments, by district, separately expressed their views concerning Gen Banzer Suarez's imminent proclamation.

National and Cochabamba department ADN leaders, as well as Cochabamba department political, administrative, and military authorities, attended the ADN convention, which was held on Friday at noon.

Following the appropriate introductions, Gen Banzer Suarez spoke. He outlined the ADN platform that will be implemented as soon as the ADN assumes power for the next constitutional period.

Banzer Suarez emphasized the substantial contribution made by the ADN to the institutionalization process and to the strengthening of democracy. He said that the current democratic system is now fully guaranteed and that the possibility of a coup d'etat or any other variation from the democratic process can be completely ruled out. [passage omitted]

Planning Minister To Run for President

PY1407143388 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Planning and Coordination Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada said that it is necessary for the MNR to remain in power in order to complete the new economic policy.

The planning and coordination minister said that so far the economic model has yielded the expected results and has permitted the national economy to stabilize and begin a prompt reactivation. He said everyone can see that the economic policy has provided tranquillity over the past few years, because the current situation differs from the one prevailing during the Democratic and Popular Unity period.

The minister, who proclaimed himself as a presidential hopeful for the MNR, believes that it is necessary for the economic model to be continued in order to guarantee the rent reactivation effort.

The minister, who just returned to Bolivia after participating in a meeting of the Consulting Council in Paris, France, has delivered to President Paz Estenssoro a full report on his activities.

Minister Sanchez de Lozada believes that the economic policy implemented on 29 August 1985 will help him to win the internal elections in his party and that later it will help him to beat the other political parties that will contest the 1989 general elections.

Comments on Financial Aid

PY1407035788 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Excerpt] This afternoon Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada and Under Secretary (Fernando Rocio) commented on their meeting in Paris with the Consulting Council, an organization comprising developed countries and international organizations, to which countries such as Bolivia request technical and financial help.

Minister Sanchez de Lozada explained that Bolivia requested loans to complete the public investments plan for the next few years. In the next 5 years, Bolivia intends to invest $2.7 billion in public investments to have an average economic growth of 5 percent. Per capita growth will be 2.2 percent during the same period.

This plan, [not further identified], which Bolivia has obtained, represents most of the foreign money the country needs, but the government still needs $117 million for this year, $164 million for next, and $254

milion for 1990. The amount Bolivia needs to finance its public investments in the next 3 years totals $534 million [figures as heard]. Thus, the Bolivian Government requested that amount from the Consulting Council countries and financial organizations.

The planning minister said the council promised $900 million, which is more than the amount requested, but he added that promises are not always fulfilled. Minister Sanchez de Lozada said the next step will be to negotiate with each country and organization separately in order to make the initial agreement concrete. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister on Foreign Debt Repurchase
PY1407220988 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jul 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Juan Cariaga has confirmed that the government was able to gain the acceptance of international private banks to begin negotiations "as soon as possible" to repurchase the balance of the Bolivian foreign debt of $306 million under conditions very favorable for the country.

Cariaga explained that a similar unusual operation was conducted by the Bolivian Government to repurchase $360 million, and that thanks to the cooperation of friendly countries, Bolivia was able to eliminate almost 40 percent of its foreign debt with the commercial banks for only $33.6 million, which represents 11 percent of the nominal value of the debt, and that the interest was forgiven.

Cariaga said the representatives of the international private banks agreed on new negotiations with Bolivia to cancel the balance of the foreign debt. [passage omitted]

Senate Approves Controlled Substances Bill
PY1407144288 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Last night, the Senate approved the Special Regulations for Coca and Controlled Substances Bill, which will now be sent to the executive branch for its promulgation.

The special session of the Senate lasted 4 hours. The Senate first received reports presented by the Constitutional Committee and by the Committee on Drug Trafficking Activities.

The Senate later reviewed in detail the ammended provisions introduced in the bill by the Chamber of Deputies. All of them were approved.

The bill approved by the legislative branch contains 149 provisions and 7 temporary provisions. [passage omitted]

Study on Cocaine Production, Sales Outlined
PY1407200488 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jul 88 p 8

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Excerpts] According to a study performed this year by the Institute of Social and Economic Studies [IESE] of the Greater University of San Simon (UMSS) of Cochabamba, some 703,000 people are directly or indirectly involved in the production of cocaine in Bolivia.

The IESE, which is led by priest Federico Aguilo, carried out the study in various sectors of the population, including coca leaf growers, buyers, carriers, "stompers," those who process the drug, and those who act as middlemen in Chapare, Valle Alto, and in the cities. The study also considered the drug dealers and the consumers.

The study concluded that some 414,500 people are linked to the production of coca leaves, to buyers, and to the "zepes" and "matabenes," which are the names given to those who transport the leaves to the cocaine factories.

Some 42,500 people work in almost 4,000 cocaine factories. There are approximately 250 suppliers, most of them from Brazil, who provide the chemicals that are essential for producing the drug.

In addition, 500 people are middlemen involved in the transportation of cocaine abroad or for local consumption. Their center of activities is reportedly in Chapare, Valle Alto, and in the cities, especially in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.

Some 5,600 people are engaged in the distribution of cocaine hydrochloride and sulphate.

IESE believes that at least 210,000 people in Bolivia are regular cocaine consumers. Of this number, 130,000 prefer cocaine hydrochloride, which is also called "snow."

The study stressed the pyramid-like structure of drug trafficking, which is more rigid and brutal than urban society, because the levels of power are carefully established, and all subordinates are kept under watch. [passage omitted]

The latest statistical figures reveal that 450,000 people of Chapare and the Yungas, most of them farmers, are engaged in the production and sale of coca leaves.

The IESE study analyzed the situation that led to the settlement of groups and to rural migration to those areas, stressing that the process began with the opening of colonization areas with the land reform.

The study explained that it is obvious that coca growing involves a large peasant population, but the cocaine traffic uses many people from the cities.

The IESE study indicates that the process begins in the coca growing and processing centers, and various means are used to move the product. The cocaine, known as "merca," then goes into the large cities—especially the poor districts—and suburban areas.

Next the cocaine goes across the border to the consumption markets, especially the United States and Europe.

The route followed by the coca-cocaine can be summarized in 10 steps:

1. Purchase of the coca leaves in the markets of Chapare and Los Yungas.

2. Transportation of the coca to the centers for producing cocaine paste.

3. Fabrication of cocaine sulfate.

4. Activities of intermediaries.

5. Retail drug traffic in the centers of cocaine crystallization, located mainly in Santa Cruz and Beni.

6. Fabrication of cocaine by specialized gangs.

7. Transportation to the internal and external markets.

Up to this stage most of the personnel used are Bolivians.

8. Process of mixing the drug and increasing its volume and price.

9. Network of wholesale and retail distributors in the consumption markets.

10. Consumption by a growing number of consumers. [passage omitted]

The transportation of the coca leaves to the cocaine factories is made by the so-called "zepes" and "matabenes," who take the shipments to the factories located mainly along the Ichilo River—not in Chapare, as was the case during the 1985-1987 period.

There are approximately 40,000 "zepes," and most of them are Chiriguano Indians who come and go depending on the demand to transport coca leaves.

There are approximately 25,000 "leaf-stompers" and about 300 intermediaries—Bolivians and foreigners—in charge of taking the drug to the national and foreign markets.

The intermediaries buy cocaine sulfate and take it to the crystallization centers, where they sell the drug. [passage omitted]

There are about 4,095 people linked to the distribuition of the drug in La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Sucre, Trinidad, and other cities.

This group has links with 18 gangs, which operate in Bolivia and are connected with foreign organizations, mainly Brazilian and Colombian.

There are two organizations in the country. The one called "Camba" operates in Santa Cruz, Beni, but mainly in Santa Ana de Yacuma. The one called "Odessa" operates in La Paz and Cochabamba.

The main factors for the growth of drug traffickers in Bolivia are the economic crisis, poverty, the lack of resources to have a dignified life, the uncontrollable pressure of internal migration, overcrowding, disorganized urbanization, and the growing formation of poor districts without basic resources. [sage omitted]

Oil Sales 47.6 Percent of Treasury Revenues
PY1407180788 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] Sales of hydrocarbons in 1988, both domestic and foreign, will produce an income of more than $707.8 million for the overall national treasury (TGN), representing 47.6 percent of the total income of the TGN.

The percentage of resources from the sale of hydrocarbons in the country, and from the sale of gas to Argentina, will be higher than that generated by other sectors. This means that YPFB will be the main pillar supporting the Bolivian economy this year.

From the domestic sale of hydrocarbons the TGN will receive 383,996,244 Bolivian pesos, while for the sale of gas to Argentina it will receive 323,900,000 pesos.

From this we can deduce that customs duties and income tax will gross 46.3 percent of the TGN income.

From income tax the TGN will receive 508,145,000 Bolivian pesos, while from customs duties it will receive 179,652,500 pesos, totaling more than 687.7 million pesos.

According to some economists, the fact that the TGN budget is based on domestic and foreign sales of hydrocarbons and on tax collection shows that the other sectors of the economy have not been reactivated and, consequently, they are not contributing to the state.

According to the country's 1988 budget, YPFB will generate a total of more than 1.317 billion Bolivian pesos, of which 707 million—some 53.7 percent—will go to the National Treasury.

Brazil

Finance Minister Rejects New Price Freeze

PY1507015088 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega has admitted that the July inflation rate will be high. He blamed this on the present international scarcity of agricultural products. Nobrega, however, does not think a new freeze will resolve the problem.

[Begin Nobrega recording] The government will not implement any new exceptional measures. It will not propose any list of price ceilings or any exceptional control of prices, because it is convinced that what is needed in this area is a vigorous control of the public deficit. We do not have any indication that we have lost control of the economy. On the contrary, the figures released today on the public deficit through May are very encouraging. [end recording]

Tonight Minister Nobrega departs for a 2-week trip to Europe and the United States. He will discuss the matter of foreign debt negotiations with the Paris Club and the IMF.

The government already has a plan to combat price increases. Joelmir Betting [Rede Globo commentator] talks about it.

[Begin Betting recording] The drought in the United States has caused grain price increases the world over, including in Brazil. The increases in soybean and corn affect cattle growing and also make meat and milk more expensive. The Brazilian Government has recognized that price increases are alarming, but it is not moved by the situation. Planalto Palace has assured the public it will not implement any new price freeze. A new economic shock, it believes, is not necessary.

To face the increase in the price of food, the government has decided to free the import of a certain amount of food and release part of its reserve stocks. This could encourage the private sector to do the same because there are ample stocks after a big harvest. If availability increases, prices may or may not drop, but they will stop increasing or will do so slowly, because abundance is still the worst enemy of speculation. [end recording]

Quadros on 'Acceptable' Military Intervention

PY1407122788 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 88 p A-4

[By Wilson Silveira from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] Yesterday in Brasilia, Sao Paulo Mayor Janio Quadros said that "people have fooled around too much with the Armed Forces," and he added that "the Armed Forces should not be provoked." According to Janio, Brazilians confuse freedom with licentiousness. "A democracy cannot survive with communists on one side and followers of the PT [Workers Party] on the other," the mayor said. He added: "A communist candidate, or even an extremist member of the PT, may win the presidential elections, but I doubt if either would ever be installed."

Janio said it is "possible" and "acceptable" for the Armed Forces to intervene to prevent the installation of a communist or "PT extremist" presidential candidate. In his opinion, "the mission of the Armed Forces is to defend the interests of the democratic state and to preserve the institutions and order. Our military men are, above all, patriots." Janio said he agrees with the participation of communist parties and of the PT in the elections, but he added that he is against their presence in the government.

"There is no reason for concern even if they win the elections, because they will not be installed. Most Brazilians are against socialist and communist reforms," he said. "They may win, but they will not be installed," he added. Asked whether or not that would happen if former Governor Leonel Brizola won, Janio said: "He would have to overcome several difficulties before being installed." He added that he believes that Brizola's election as president was "very improbable." [passage omitted]

Communications Minister Dismisses Strikers

PY1407125588 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magallanes has authorized the dismissal of leaders of Telesp [Sao Paulo Telephone Company], Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company], and the Post Office who participated in the recent strike.

The minister said that there will be no amnesty in the telecommunications sector and that the dismissed officials will be replaced.

Bank of Brazil President Mario Berard has stated that he will also adopt severe measures against the strike of officials who are demanding payment of the URP [Price Reference Unit] corresponding to April and May.

Berard said he will pay the frozen URPs only after a final decision by the courts.

Chile

Plebiscite Candidacy Regulations Approved

PY1407134788 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] The commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros director have signed an accord establishing the regulations to be followed for designating the candidate for the upcoming plebiscite. The accord, which was published in the GAZETTE today, sets forth regulations for the enforcement of the terms of paragraph 1 of Transitory Provision No 27 of the 1980 Constitution.

The meeting at which the sole candidate will be designated by the Armed Forces commanders and the Carabineros director will be announced to the country 7 days in advance and will be held at the Defense Ministry.

The accord was signed last Tuesday at noon by the commanders in chief, the Carabineros director, and Brigade General Enrique Montero, ad hoc justice secretary.

The commanders' meeting will be presided over by the senior member, according to the terms of Transitory Constitutional Provision 18. If the commanders in chief agree on the designation of a candidate, a solemn public ceremony will be held in the shortest possible time at the Diego Portales hall to inform the nation of the decision. At this ceremony the document will be handed over to the president and signed by the people who attended the meeting. The document will then be authorized by the ad hoc justice. These are the requirements to be met for the plebiscite established in the Constitution.

Further on Regulations

PY1407190788 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Another agreement reached during the meeting at which the plebiscite regulations were established, which was held at the Defense Ministry, states that the information on the date, time, and place of the meeting at which the candidate will be nominated must be included in a document or statement signed unanimously by all commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the director general of the Carabineros.

The document must be released to all communications media and must also be published by the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. The meeting will be held at the Defense Ministry. This meeting will be opened by the chief of state, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Urgarte, in accordance with Article 2 of Transitory Constitutional Provision 18.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force commanders and the director general of the Carabineros must participate in the meeting. After the opening of the meeting, an ad hoc secretary must be appointed to draw up a record of the meeting and to document the agreements and the official report that must be released at the conclusion of the meeting.

Later, they will discuss and exchange ideas regarding the objective of the meeting—that is, the designation of the candidate for the plebiscite. Carabineros Director General Rodolfo Stange will first propose the name of a candidate. He will be followed by the Air Force commander, and then by Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino. President Augusto Pinochet will be the last to propose a candidate. This reverses the order that had been previously reported.

The commanders in chief and the Carabineros director will then consider the proposals and will proceed to vote should there be more than one name.

The voting will be held in the following manner: first to vote, President Pinochet; second, Adm Merino; third, General Matthei; and finally, Gen Stange. If necessary, the nominated person will be informed of the decision. [passage omitted]

However, if no agreement is reached, then within 48 hours of the beginning of the meeting at the Defense Ministry the ad hoc secretary will inform the president of the Republic of this fact. In that case, the National Security Council must be called.

Police Chief: Communists Support Demonstrators

PY1407030088 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 88

[Text] Today Fernando Paredes, general director of the civil police, said that the political agitators of the events of 11 July in downtown Santiago received from 3,000-5,000 pesos from international communism.

Paredes made this statement at a ceremony held in Santiago to decorate 30 police officers for having served more than 20 years, including the last 2 years in the Santiago garrison.

Regarding the 11 July events, Paredes said the agitators were paid by international communism:

[Begin Paredes recording] I believe that the incidents were prepared by the Communist Party. This action represents the no vote in the plebiscite. These are the people who oppose the government. We are almost sure that every agitator was paid from 3,000 to 5,000 pesos for participating in the demonstrations. Money that was sent by some countries to install here what they call democracy was used. If this is the democracy they want to install, then we completely disagree with it. We want peace, tranquillity, order, and progress. We do not want disorder, disturbance, or this type of interference. [end recording]

Regarding the two foreigners arrested for involvement in the downtown incidents, Paredes said they were handed over to the Interior Ministry to enforce the law that applies to aliens who participate in disorders in which there is considerable property damage.

Colombia

Delegations in Panama Call for 29 Jul 'Summit'

PA1507005888 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Communique issued by representatives of the M-19, the Conservative Party, the Patriotic Union, the Catholic Church, and Colombian labor groups in Panama City, Panama, on 14 July—recorded; read by Apostolic Nuncio Jose Sebastian Laboa]

[Text] 1. The organizations promise to participate and invite various social forces to take part in a summit meeting in Colombia on 29 July 1988.

2. It is emphasized that an essential condition to avoid new frustrations for the nation is that the meeting must have a firm agenda, which will be prepared by a commission comprised by, among others, seven representatives or members of the following sectors: one from the Conservative Party, one from the Liberal Party, one from the Patriotic Union, one from the CUT [United Workers' Confederation], one from the production unions, one from the guerrilla movement, and one from the church. This commission will be headquartered in Bogota and will meet immediately after Alvaro Gomez Hurtado's release.

3. The 19 April Movement declaration that Alvaro Gomez Hurtado will be released between 14 and 29 July 1988 has been recorded. The order to release Gomez will be issued by M-19 Commander Carlos Guijarro Leon Gomez as soon as circumstances allow. As an additional contribution to the peace process, the M-19 reiterates its cease-fire proposal to the government.

4. It is hoped that the government will participate in the 29 July summit meeting to contribute to the success of the debates. Attached for the public's information are the M-19, human rights, and unions' declarations regarding the dialogue.

Briefs

Oil Pipeline Losses

The wave of terrorist attacks on the Cano Limon oil pipeline cost Colombia $235.5 million during the first half of 1988. The figure represents the value of oil not exported, the additional derivatives that had to be imported, the value of the spilled crude oil, the repairs to the pipeline, and cleaning up the environment. These figures do not include unearned income from taxes, royalties, or tariffs. [Excerpts] [*PA1507033488 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 8 Jul 88 pp 1, 8*]

Peru

State of Emergency Extended in Lima, Cities

PY1407220488 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] The government has extended the state of emergency in Lima, Callao, Apurimac, Huancavelica, and San Martin for 60 more days.

The supreme decree, which was published today in the official newspaper EL PERUANO, indicates that the Armed Forces will continue to control domestic order.

Town Official Murdered in Ica Department

PY1407231688 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1654 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (EFE)—This morning presumed terrorists shot to death Mario Ciro Casas Sanchez, governor of the Peruvian town of Chincha, when he was leaving his home to go to the school where he worked.

The murder occurred a little before 0800 (1300 GMT), when two unidentified individuals shot Casas Sanchez at least five times. Two of the bullets hit him in the head.

The characteristics of the crime are similar to those of crimes perpetrated by members of the Shining Path terrorists group.

Chincha is a village in Ica Department, 202 km south of Lima.

Government Condemns Occupation of Namibia

PY1407152888 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 88

[Text] The Peruvian Government and the UN Council for Namibia have issued a joint communique energetically condemning the South African Government for its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia.

The document states that the South African Government has repeatedly defied UN authority and its mandatory resolutions, thus preventing the council from assuming direct responsibility for Namibia until it obtains independence.

The Peruvian Government and UN Council for Namibia also reiterated their full agreement with the responsibility assumed by the international community in support of the people of Namibia in their struggle for their right to self-determination, freedom, independence, and territorial integrity in the defense of their natural resources.